

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently amended) A method for enhancing glucose uptake into warm-blooded animal cells, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

14. (Currently amended) A method for enhancing glucose uptake into warm-blooded animal cells in the presence of insulin, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin and rosuvastatin.

16. (Original) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

17. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

18. (Original) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

19. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or prevention prophylaxis of diabetes complications (including ~~retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~), in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a

warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more medicament(s) selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, and rosuvastatin ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

20. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or prevention prophylaxis of diabetes complications (including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease) in a warm-blooded animal, caused by insulin resistance syndrome, comprising administration of administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more medicament(s) selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, and rosuvastatin ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

21. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or prevention prophylaxis of diabetes complications (including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease), in a warm-blooded animal, comprising administration of administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

22. (Currently amended) A method for the treatment of diabetes, hyperglycemia, glucose intolerance, or gestational diabetes mellitus, or the treatment or prevention prophylaxis of diabetes complications (including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease) in a warm-blooded animal, caused by insulin resistance syndrome, comprising administration of administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

23. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

24. (Original) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

25. (Previously presented) A method according to any one of claims 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, or 22, wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

26. (New) A method according to any one of claims 19, 20, 21, or 22, wherein the diabetes complication is retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract disease, or coronary artery disease.

27. (New) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

28. (New) A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

29. (New) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

30. (New) A method according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

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